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Physio-Medical Physicians

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It is a fact that Fluid Extracts are offered to physicians at prices which would not pay the cost of manufacture provided the drugs used were of prime quality, and the alcohol of sufficient strength to hold the medicinal properties of the drug in solution. We need not say *how* this can be done; but physicians should be on their guard against medicine the only recommendation of which is its cheapness. The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.'s "*Green Drug Fluid Extracts*" recommend themselves to discriminating physicians of all schools.

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II.

NEW REMEDIES.

EXPECTORANTS.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

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DETROIT, MICH.,

Respectfully solicit the attention of practitioners of medicine to their preparations of the following drugs, premising their statement of the claims made for them by mention of the fact that such claims are, in each instance, the legitimate deductions from reports in their possession (and copies of which will be gladly furnished gratis on application) of results following the use of the drugs in the practice of competent and conscientious physicians:

YERBA SANTA.

(Eriodyction Californicum.)

Although this indigenous plant has been before the profession for several years, it is to be feared that it is not as fully appreciated as its inherent merits demand. The cause of this is the fact that it has not been accorded the thorough trial to which an agent possessing the properties claimed for it, is entitled. It is a demulcent of superior quality, and while exercising a favorable influence over mucous membranes wherever situated, has a peculiar influence over that of the respiratory passages. The testimony in support of this statement is too voluminous for introduction at this place, but will be cheerfully furnished on application to us. We prepare a fluid and a solid extract.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), ʒ ss to ʒ j.

SOLID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA (P., D. & CO.), gr. iij to gr. x.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

QUEBRACHO.

(Aspidosperma Quebracho.)

Although of comparatively recent introduction Quebracho came to us so endorsed by the results of physiological and clinical experience as to place it at once in a place among the more reliable drugs. These experiments have been copious and convincing, fixing quebracho as an agent possessing a peculiar property in relieving dyspnœa due to whatever cause, the cyanotic hue of lips and surface disappearing under its use and the distress of the patient being distinctly ameliorated.

Quebracho supplies, in its marked properties, a pressing want, especially in the treatment of pneumonia or other affections of the lungs attended by dyspnœa. In such self-limited affections the desideratum is to sustain the patient until the disease shall have run its course, and many have succumbed because of the want of an agent which should do what quebracho is claimed to do. That it is a remedy of indispensable value in acute pulmonary inflammations is attested by abundance of testimony in our possessions, and which will be supplied gratuitously, collated from both private and hospital practice.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT OF QUEBRACHO (P. D. & CO.), 20 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

An agreeable anodyne and demulcent expectorant, introduced by us to the profession of this country on the authority of Dr. A. H. Saxton, of Baltimore, Md. Dr. Saxton received a sample of the plant for trial from a gentleman (a chemist by profession), who, while traveling in Mexico in 1877, had observed its characteristic properties from its use among the natives. The botanical position of the plant was fixed by Dr. Vasey of the Agricultural Department at Washington. The reports following its use by others fully corroborate that originally made by Dr. Saxton, and have established Lippia Mexicana as a remedy of great value in the relief of distressing cough whether due to acute inflammation or to more chronic pulmonary lesions, as in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, etc.

DOSE—FLUID EXTRACT LIPPIA MEXICANA (P. D. & CO.), 30 MINIMS TO A FLUIDRACHM.

CHEKEN.

(Myrtus Chekan.)

This plant, indigenous to Chili, was introduced to the English profession by Dr. William Murrell, the famous English therapeutist and collaborator of Ringer, as a remedy for the "Winter Cough" of elderly people. Dr. Murrell's favorable reports have been endorsed by the experience of many practitioners of this country, and Cheken is entitled to a prominent place on the list of remedies for chronic bronchial affections of an inflammatory or catarrhal nature. Dr. Dessauer, of the German Hospital of Valparaiso, speaks in high terms of it as a remedy also when the discharge is of a purulent nature. It is a valuable adjuvant in cough mixtures, its influence being alterative and demulcent.

We solicit for this new drug a thorough trial in the catarrhal affections peculiar to this season, confident as we are that it will prove a valuable expectorant.

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III.

Antiseptics

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The combination of agents, as presented by us, produces a remedy of peculiar antiseptic property, alike adapted to Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Laryngology, and all Zymotic or Febrile diseases, the best clinical tsstimony having established its safety internally, even in large doses, whilst its capability of dilution to varied strengths, for local administration, demonstrates its power and scope.

Quality of ingredients, uniformity in preparation, and STANDARD ANTISEPTIC STRENGTH, are advantages we assure to the profession through the designation "*LISTERINE*," and the maintenance of these essential requirements are guaranteed, not only by a sense of professional obligation, but our own commercial well-being.

FORMULA — LISTERINE is the *essential antiseptic* constituent of Thyme, Eucalyptus, Baptisia, Gaultheria, and Mentha Arvensis in combination. Each *fluid drachm* also contains *two* grains of *refined* and *purified* Benzo-boracic Acid.

DOSE—One teaspoonful *three* or *more* times a day (as indicated). As a local application to ulcers, wounds and abscesses, or as a gargle, mouth-wash, inhalant or injection, it can be used *ad libitum*, diluted as desired.

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Late of University of New York.

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By **Prof. Dudley S. Reynolds, M. D.,**
Louisville, Ky.

THE BEST METHODS OF TREATING OPERATIVE WOUNDS:

By **Henry O. Marcy, A. M., M. D.,**
President American Academy of Medicine, Boston.

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CINCINNATI MEDICAL RECORDER.

(PUBLISHED BI-WEEKLY.)

Veritas Divina Est.

Vol. LI. CINCINNATI, APRIL 16, 1883. No. 4.

Personal to Every Reader.

OUR enterprise of publishing a journal twice a month meets with unqualified favor from every quarter. Words of hearty commendation greet us on every hand. We appreciate them.

Our large page and condensed type give in these sixteen pages very nearly as much reading as was given in the thirty-two pages of the former style of *Gazette*. We know this by actual work. It requires a large amount of writing to fill this up twice a month, but our profession can easily do it, for they have an immense fund of the richest experience that ever blessed humanity.

Communications are respectfully solicited. Many write us saying they would like to hear oftener from new practitioners.

So would we. If you would like to hear from others, remember that others would like to hear from you. Our pages are open; please hasten to fill them. Short articles are soonest read.

If you are not a subscriber now, you are respectfully invited to become one, and if you will encourage your friends to subscribe, we will appreciate the effort to sustain us, and you will be doing a good work for science by spreading it. Be so kind as to send us, at your earliest convenience, the name and post-office of all our physicians whom you know, that we may send them sample copies. Possibly we may have their address; but please send in *every name*, and then we can correct our lists.

Medical Legislation.

ADDRESS BY PROF. W. H. COOK, M. D.

GENTLEMEN:—The calling whose obligations you assume is interlaced with the most tender interests of humanity, interwoven with the highest problems of life. It is the profession to which all forms of suffering turn for relief, to which all conditions look expectantly in the hope that its resources may prolong their days. The poor trust in it to maintain the health and preserve the strength so necessary to their daily support. The rich depend on it to guide them safely through the exactions of business, and to fortify them against the premature exhaustion of overstrained nerves. By its help the individual hopes to preserve his life in comfort, the family to keep its loving circle unbroken, the Nation to reap such a harvest of benefits as will ensure to it physical powers and lengthen the years of a human generation. All ages and conditions expect from it advantages such as wealth and circumstances can not give. From the joyous moment when the new-born babe is placed in its fond mother's arms, to that solemn moment when the span of life is brought to its inevitable close, the learning and skill of your profession are in daily, eager, and confiding demand.

To discharge correctly such varied and weighty responsibilities, the largest preparation is requisite. It is trifling with life, it is making sport with the most sacred interests known to man, to enter upon such duties without a thorough fiting for the task.

Competent preparation calls for a sound knowledge of the several sciences that make up the sum of Medical Science, and for the attainment of skill in applying these to the one great purpose of restoring to a healthy condition the diseased organs of the frame. Such preparation includes accurate anatomy, correct physiology, the details of chemistry, a large list of remedies, and the rules for their employment. These four sciences lay the foundation for understanding the diseases and injuries common to all, and are but introductory to those multiplied lines of thought and exactions on skill which are daily requirements in practical medicine, in surgery, and in other departments of professional art. Knowing that you have, through the accredited channels, made these honorable preparations for your calling, I can the more heartily welcome you to this profession.

It is one of the misfortunes of the present day,—a misfortune to science, and a most grievous misfortune to the people,—that no small number of men classed as doctors are almost criminally deficient in this preparation. They have not pursued the methods necessary to acquire information. They attempt to deal with a frame of whose structures and laws they are ignorant, to use agencies of whose true properties they know nothing, to treat diseases that they do not at all understand. Incompetent on every branch of knowledge pertaining to medical science, they make pompous displays that are not seemly among cultured gentlemen, and would make a merit of their emptiness by proclaiming that the attested wisdom of the profession is an accumulation of ignorance not worthy to be learned. Spreading their nets to catch the unwary, promising impossibilities to entrap the credulous, such men draw too many victims into their snares. A virulent disease is not recognized until death bears away the mistreated sufferer, and a coroner's inquest reveals the malady. A dangerous ailment is not understood, and foolish medication occupies the precious hours until right treatment comes too late, and the scene closes with a needless grave. Here a dislocated joint is not detected in time, and the unfortunate one goes through life a cripple; there a fracture is ill adjusted by incompetent hands, and a painful deformity mars and renders useless a limb; yonder a helpless babe is hurried into eternity by methods that cause one's blood to curdle with the horror, and the agonized mother yearns after a child torn from her by what she regards as a murder of medical ignorance. Such devastations of limb and life are multiplied on every side, through these flagrant errors of incompetence.

Were these destroying blunders committed only by persons without authority to practice medicine and surgery, without claim on the fellowship of this profession other than their own assumption, the recurrence of such disasters could be remedied speedily. Acts done in profound ignorance of the medical sciences, and resulting to the injury or death of the individual, could be adjudged as misdemeanors and punished with damages. The placing of such damages on the ignorant meddler, who stood without authority or license to screen him in his blunders, would quickly drive these adventurers to other means of livelihood than that of toying with the lives of their fellow-men.

But the fact is too common, that many of these blundering incompetents are shielded by diplomas from colleges holding a State charter in regular form. It is imagined that a sense of honorable obligation to the profession, and a desire to stand well with the profession, will be guarantees that colleges will issue their credentials to none but the deserving. This is emphatically true among men of honor; but it is also true that some men have not sufficient moral power to resist a moneyed temptation, and

that there are colleges which seek for large classes and large fees by making their terms of graduation too easy. This fact is well known to the profession, which at present is powerless to prevent this evil because Legislatures have not given us suitable laws to prevent it. A corporation holding a college charter, and maintaining a fair standing among men, may take a youth from the plow in September and graduate him with a legal diploma the following June, and there is no possibility of hindering it from using the authority of the State in licensing such fledglings.

But men who care nothing for even the appearance of fair professional standing, and consider only how they may use a State charter so as to evade the law and make money, adopt practices of the most profound venality. They issue advertisements about a course of instruction and a learned corps of professors, but take good care not to go through the hard labor of giving instruction. With a few commonplace lectures, and a few silly recipes, they pocket large fees and issue diplomas to all who will visit them for a few days. If any can not come the diplomas will be sent to them for a few dollars more. The charter itself is valid, the instruction is a shallow farce, the issue of the credentials is a mere matter of trade. Our own city has been the home of two such corrupt establishments, using the authority of the State of Ohio for covering diploma sales to men and women profoundly ignorant of medical science. Philadelphia had two such establishments for over twenty years, one of which issued nearly 60,000 such diplomas before the law could provide its manager with a home in the penitentiary. There are several similar colleges in different parts of our land; the State has given them power to use its name in issuing credentials, without exercising its right to control the use of this power. And so it has come about that thousands of such men have gone forth to the people, and taken a place in the profession armed with the authority of the State, protected by the power of the State, preying upon the public to the destruction of limb and life, without the State taking adequate measures to protect the people or to determine that the men holding positions under its authority are really competent to practice medicine.

The only remedy for this fearful evil, the only method for protecting the people against this danger and for encouraging true skill in medicine, is to enact laws that will close all nefarious colleges. Every citizen has a right to be protected in his life from the carelessness as well as from the passions of men who place his life in danger. The State should supervise the charters which it grants, to at least such an extent as will secure the public against any corrupt use of those charters. This is done with insurance companies, which must give proof of their financial soundness or be closed by the State. It is done with banks, which are under the constant supervison of the Government. It is done with various incorporations that otherwise might use their charters for purposes of fraud, and make the State a party to such frauds against its own citizens. If precautions are thus taken to protect the public against corrupt practices by monetary incorporations, how much greater precaution should be taken for the protection of life: 1st. By preventing a corrupt use of State charters. 2d. By denying the right of physicians to any who fail, in these days of bountiful education, to become suitably qualified for the profession.

There have been various attempts at medical legislation, which have failed by reason of their error in giving extra privileges to a single class of physicians, or in making it possible for one to gain business advantages over others. Such a basis for legislation is a false one. The spiri of

American institutions demands that all men shall stand absolutely equal before the law, that there shall not be favors given to one class to work disadvantages to another class, that there should be no State religion nor any State medicine. All attempts at class medical legislation infringes on a right that the people guard with sleepless jealousy. Such attempts do not protect the public welfare, do not favor the advancement of medical science, and will never be allowed to stand in the statute books of America.

But there is a simple and effective way of dealing with this question, by which frauds may be prevented, the rights of the people protected and the progress of science favored. It consists in forming a State Commission or Board of Examiners, by whom every college graduate shall be examined and licensed before he can practice medicine. Let this Board be composed of equal representatives from the several schools of medicine, so that no one school shall have advantages over the others. On all those topics in medical science upon which all the schools agree—anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacy and others—let the voice of the united Board pronounce on the competency of the applicant. On those topics of materia medica, practice and gynecology in which the several schools have differences of opinion, let the representative of each school have final decision on the applicants of his own school.

By such a statute as this, every school in medicine would have exactly the same standing before the law. None would be subject to the other; and no one would have power to injure the standing or the business of another. True science fears no investigation, and men of solid professional education would fear no such Examining Board. The applicants from each college would be placed honestly upon their merits, and no favoritism could be shown to any, no injustice done to any. That college which gave the best education would have fewest of its applicants rejected; and in this fact would soon acquire an honorable fame that would richly repay it for its labor. That college which gave the poorest education would have a larger percentage of its applicants rejected; and in this would lose cast and either be compelled to improve its ways or be driven to the wall. Such a law might lessen the number of colleges, and those which are uttering diplomas on questionable grounds would probably oppose the law, for to them it meant death.

But no really sound college would fear it, for it would be of direct benefit to all such. It would elevate the standard of education, it would secure to this profession a culture and dignity not possible in any other way, it would protect the people from those incompetent adventurers who now make the public their prey and sacrifice thousands of lives to their ignorance.

Gentlemen, for the honor of our profession let us advocate and encourage such medical legislation as will promote the cause of true science. May it be yours to exert an influence in favor of such a just law as that which I have alluded to; and may your lives show forth those evidences of culture, courtesy and dignity that will bring increased public respect to yourselves and to your chosen calling.

But here let me put you on your guard against laws which *seem* to accomplish the purposes I have alluded to, yet *do not* accomplish them. They create Medical Boards, on which one school of medicine has such a preponderance of numbers as enables it to control the entire working of the law. Thus they hold the other schools completely at their mercy and have power to make such arbitrary rules as will place the business of every physician under their control. They can dictate their own methods, refuse recognition

whenever it so pleases them, break up the practice of rival physicians at their own will and ruin colleges that do not teach their antiquated follies. Under the garb of "protecting the people" they may de prive the people of a fair choice of physicians and force the public to employ their own school by putting arbitrary restrictions upon other schools.

In some States the laws give a yet greater authority of one system of practice over other systems, by making the issue of licenses depend upon the good-will of opposing college faculties.

Such forms of legislation, or any legislation that makes such procedures possible, is a violation of the first rights of the people and of personal liberty. That is enacting laws by which one class of men can damage, cripple or utterly destroy the business of other men following the same pursuit as themselves. It is as if no Methodist should be allowed to preach unless approved in his theology by a board containing one Methodist and three Presbyterians; or denying clerical rights to a Baptist, unless he and his theological seminary gave satisfaction to a Board of three Methodists and one Presbyterian. It is as if a State Board was so empowered to protect against fraud, that it could prevent all but itself and its own friends from selling groceries, or placing on others such restrictions as would drive them out of the dry goods business so that the Board and its friends might do all the business in that line. An adroit use of words might cover up the true intent of such a law, until its practical effects demonstrated its oppressive character. But when this oppression became plain, no people would submit to such a law unless it should be that men would voluntarily become slaves and place themselves under the ownership of others.

The principle of personal liberty is very clear, when it touches trade in groceries, dry goods or other commodities. It is equally plain, in this generation, when it touches the rights of individual conscience and judgment among Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and other religious denominations. In none of these walks of life will men permit one class to control the affairs of another; or empower men of one set of opinions to dictate their opinions to others, or to govern the convictions and place of worship of these others. This same principle of personal liberty is just as important and as sacred in medical matters as in business affairs or religious convictions. Every medical man has a right to his own opinions of disease and its cure. Every American citizen has a right to determine for himself the class of physician he will employ. Any law that takes away either of these rights, or that is calculated to cripple or obstruct the exercise of these rights, is a crime against liberty of judgment, and dictatorial to men in the care and guidance of their own lives.

It is unfortunate that, in all the past and all the present attempts at medical legislation, one school in practice has determinedly sought for laws to damage the business of the other schools. It has been and still is, a game for driving others than themselves out of practice, and for preventing the people from obtaining physicians of their choice. With very much in these later laws that is commendable, they nevertheless violate the great principle of equality, and give to the one school privileges that are denied to the others. And then, by the preponderance of numbers, this privileged school seeks to fasten on others a stigma, to place others under a ban, to compel others to limit their business to certain small spaces, to force others to learn *their* theories and speculations under penalty of being forced out of practice. It is an attempt to use laws for creating a State monopoly in medicine, so

that all shall bow down and worship that monopoly, even against their conscience, or be driven by it from home and society.

I speak of what is well known to the profession, but not properly understood by the people. Such *intentions* do not appear upon the face of any medical law now existing, but such powers and possibilities exist in and grow out of the laws and are steadily being used to crush out all but the one old school in medicine. In the laws *equality* is not provided for among the schools, but dominance is secured to the one, and where strong inequalities are permitted, decided injustice will be done. In this way is the attempt being made, this day, to force the judgment of medical scholars into one beaten channel; to cut off all independent and progressive investigation; to hinder men from teaching and practicing those modes which save many more lives than can possibly be saved by the antiquated modes that would be thrust upon them. It is a new method of putting an end to the honorable standing and the business of rivals, of violating the principles of justice by the sanction of law, of seeming to be fair while holding and using the lever of oppression, of crippling advances in the science of saving life by giving to one school the power to obliterate other schools.

The people of America certainly will not sustain laws that may bear such fruits. Men of independent souls will not cringe to such oppressions. To any just and fair and honorable law for the dignity of our profession, we will all give our full sanction and hearty support. To any unjust or one-sided law, that denies equality of rights and outrages the convictions of men, we will give our firmest opposition till it and its advocates are overthrown completely.

We firmly oppose medical incompetence, and advocate every honorable measure in law to check and punish medical ignorance. We claim, and stand ready to prove, that there is a much larger percentage of ignorance and incompetency among regular graduates from allopathic colleges in good standing than among graduates of physio-medical colleges in good standing. We claim, and can prove incontestably, that the allopathic practice has a far higher death rate from all forms of disease than the physio-medical practice, and hence is inferior to the latter in scientific philosophy and means of cure. In resisting all attempts to crush out physio-medicalism for the sake of giving business to allopathy, we are the true friends of medical science and of the people, and we can confidently rely on the judgment and honor of the American people to sustain us in our warfare against oppressive class legislation.

Dr. Gaillard on Garfield's Wound.

In our criticisms on the management of President Garfield, we have no feeling against the surgeons because of difference of schools. We criticise in the light of surgical science, and for such advancement of science as will prevent others from being sacrificed to blundering surgery. Our allopathic neighbors are accustomed to claiming all the surgical skill of the world to themselves, and would hush all criticism by arrogant assumption. We credit them with much skill, but a series of flagrant errors are proper objects of criticism, and we are not awed by assumption. Science must advance, no matter who falls by the way.

In this connection we quote the remarks of E. S. Gaillard, M. D., LL. D., from his weekly journal of July 16, 1881, two weeks from the date of the President's wound. Dr. Gaillard is an allopathic physician of high standing, at once learned and independent. He says:

"The President's wound is between the

tenth and eleventh rib and at a spot four inches from the spinal column. Both ribs were splintered and one fractured. Up to July 15th, this is all that is definitely known. It is alleged that the liver is wounded, but the absence of characteristic shock, of hemorrhage, of the discharge of bile and venous blood through the wound, with the low grade of fever and the non-appearance of peritonitis, render it improbable that the liver was penetrated, or that the peritoneum was injured.

"The examinations made have been very crude, insufficient and unreliable. The probe was useless and the little finger is, of course, too short to do more than pass through the lumbar muscles and fascia. The removal of the President at such a time and in such a vehicle, and at such a gait was very unwise. It is wonderful that it did not produce greater injury than was so clearly manifested. The bad initiatory treatment, the failure to explore the track of the ball, and the consequent groping in the dark, make a bad record, while the scandal of the doctors' quarrel is lamentable.

"The scene between Drs. Bliss and Baxter was disreputable. Instead of its being a dignified and quiet meeting of two medical counsellors, occupying temporarily prominent and highly important positions, the manner displayed seemed to convey the idea of two sharpers, each afraid that the other would reap some advantage in an important game, while the language used by each was unfit for even the disreputable purlieus of the prize ring.

"As to the language used by Dr. Bliss and the accusations made, it must be admitted that they would have been disreputable in any locality or on any occasion, but manifested as they were in the mansion of the highest officer and official of one of the greatest and most civilized people on the globe, nothing which could have occurred on the Cannibal Islands would have equaled it for savagery or brutality.

* * * * *

The public will more than ever, and more justly than ever, animadvert contemptuously over "Doctors' Quarrels," and the American profession will remember, in bitterness and anger, that when it came in critical review before the tribunal of the world, the picture presented could not have been more contemptible.

"When one recalls the blunder of removing the President at the time and by the method selected; the failure, after reaction, to thoroughly explore the track of the bullet; the consequent groping in the dark; the incorrect and faulty diagnosis; the over-dosing of the patient with morphine, it must be confessed that if the least exacting member of the medical fraternity wished to present a just or even fair picture of the American profession, the very last selected would be one of those so unhappily presented in the sick chamber of the White House at Washington."

A Case of Necrosis.

BY PROF. W. F. TAIT, M. D.

Some years ago—probably six—the late S. A. Griswold, M. D., of Franklin Grove, Illinois, called me in council in the care of a boy about twelve years of age. I found the following history: In wrestling with a schoolmate some two years previously, his right limb was bruised by the other boy falling on it, at a point a little below the knee. It appeared that they fell on frozen ground, and that some contusion of the bone must have occurred. Inflammation ensued in a moderate space of time, with all the attendant signs of periostitis. The case ran a usual course under treatment by Dr. G., for over two months, suppuration occurred, pointing and discharge of pus followed at a point about an inch below the contusion. As this gave relief to the

patient, the parents neglected further treatment for over a year. At that time Dr. G. was again called and found evidences of osseous involvement. They took some medicine, but refused operation. The boy had maintained fair health.

At the end of another year, when I was called, we found declining health, but the boy running about and attending school. Every now and then he would injure the limb and be laid up for ten days or two weeks. All the functions of the body moderately maintained; but the limb was painful at the close of every day on account of his high activity.

The limb presented three different points at which pus was discharging; one of them about one inch above the ankle joint, another two inches above that, and the third two-fifths of the distance from the knee downward to the ankle joint. The pus was laudable, quite abundant, espe cially after one of the above injuries, and fairly mixed with osseous detritus. The external openings for exit of pus were each surrounded with an enlarged and plastic wall. There were other spots of thickened membrane at different points over the anterior part of the limb, showing where former openings had existed; also cicatrices showing still other points where pus had been discharged at a still earlier date.

Upon introducing a probe into any of these cloacae, it was readily passed into the medullary canal of the tibia; could also be turned either upward or downward and pushed an inch or such a matter further on. Using two probes, one in the lower or upper, and the other in the middle opening, it was found quite easy to entangle a fair sized sequestrum of bone lying between the outer lamella and the cancellous parts, and to move it quite freely. We also found small spiculae detached from the sequestra; and that considerable disintegration of the cancellae adjacent had taken place, from all which it was inferred that the case had been ready for operation some considerable time before.

Here was a case of central necrosis, the sequestra and large quantities of osseous detritus lying in a locality that necessitated extrusive exfoliation of the superjacent lamella and periosteum and subjacent cancellae of the bone. Liable to be injured at any hour in the day, which would add to the destruction. The pus and detritus burrowing throughout the length and thickness of the tibia. It was a case in which operation should not be delayed; and yet, on presenting these facts and conclusions, which were indorsed by the late Chas. Gardner, M. D., the mother refused to give her consent; but would admit the use of alteratives and tonics which Dr. Griswold at once prescribed.

Another year passed in delay, and I saw the case with Dr. G. The boy was now doing poorly in all respects and the medication was still neglected. Much more exfoliation was present than one year before; the osseous cloacae were larger and the superjacent lamella of bone was being rapidly destroyed, while the cancellous parts were extensively involved. The pus was more ichorous; suppuration was extending downward, and threatening to involve the ankle joint. There were some signs of splicaemia from absorption of the pus, a failing of appetite, general nervous irrita bility, and sluggish functional activities.

The parents were now fully advised that further delay—only for a time sufficient to medicate the system into a suitable condition of vigor for operation—was suicidal. The boy was put on such agents as scutellaria, xumex, salicine, xanthoxylum, chelouc, etc., and kept on that for two months. Operation after etherization, was made as follows: An incision was made through soft parts and the periosteum from a point about three inches below the knee on the anterior part of the tibia, on the outer side of the crest, and carried downward to the

upper edge of the anterior annular ligament. Carefully separating the soft parts to either side, the bony lamella was explored and was found to be largely destroyed. With chisel, mallet and gouge, bone pliers, etc., the partly destroyed bone was thoroughly removed; the medullary canal being reached at many points, and decay of the tibia reached almost to the ankle joint.

Dressings of oakum well saturated with dilute "No. 6," were placed within the gap in the bone. The same with phosphate berberina was rubbed around the wound. The above constitutional means was pushed, and the patient was ordered not to exercise until Dr. G. gave permission. The bone healed from the bottom, and the wound in the soft parts closed in due time, so that our patient was sound of limb in about one year from date of operation.

Galesburg.

Position of Ohio and Illinois.

In their bitter struggle to stop the spread of Medical Reform, and to put down everybody but themselves, the great mass of our allopathic neighbors have always charged our cause with three things; 1st. That we are an uneducated people and are opposed to education; because we refuse to accept such parts of *their* education as are twaddle in science and dangerous to life. 2d. That we are a body of diploma dealers, and our colleges are mere diploma shops; because *some* parties who claimed to be reformers have been corrupt in this matter. 3d. That most of our practitioners are abortionists; because such criminals, driven from all decent medical society, have frequently set up a claim to be Medical Reformers, — trying to screen themselves as martyrs of reform — and we have had no National organization to cast them out from us.

Thus our neighbors try to disgrace us by charging on *us* the responsibilities of *other men's* wrong doings. They would be glad to make us carry the burden of other men's corruptions, and thereby degrade us before the people. Such foul slanders are themselves crimes, and show a base mind in any man who can resort to such falsehoods to make himself business. Our profession must repel them on every occasion.

We believe that a National P.-M. Association can do no grander piece of work for this cause than to set our honorable men right before the world by casting out every form of diploma-buying, diploma-selling, and abortionism, that is trying to fasten itself upon our cause. Let us, in tones and words that can not be mistaken, tell the people that Physio Medicalism repudiates Buchanan diplomas, Paine diplomas, Nicely diplomas, and other diplomas that are corrupt before all men. Let us show the people that we will not accept into our fold the charlatans, ignoramuses, and abortionists that have been driven out of Illinois by the law, and are driven from all societies by a sense of common decency. To lay the foundation for doing this, the Ohio and Illinois State Societies put a paragraph in their proposition for a National Physio Medical meeting, published elsewhere in this Recorder; and the promptness with which our honorable graduates and undergraduates have signed that call, shows their earnestness.

Only one man has written us an objection to this call, and he certainly misunderstood its meaning. He is an eminent physician of Georgia, long a worker in our ranks, whose high sense of honor could endure no seeming compromise with wrong. He writes us, declining to sign what he thinks implies an insult to our profession by intimating that there are any among us who pursue criminal practices. He thinks that all such would join other schools instead of ours (which they

no doubt would do, if the others would let them); for there they could do their devil's work without let or hinderance,—in which statement we think the doctor lets his prejudices take him too far astray. He wants to know about the elder men in Sanative Medication, who had no diplomas, seeing we place so much stress on a college education and a diploma.

We give the points made by the doctor; and hope that the following reply that we wrote him, will be sufficiently plain to all who may have been misled in apprehending the paragraph in the Ohio and Illinois circular:

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of the 11th. Evidently you misapprehend our circular. We have a body of most noble men in our profession; and I am proud to have worked with and for such heroic souls for thirty years, — never to have forsaken them under any trial, never to have flinched before any foe, never to have assented to anything that would put to shame any man among them. But there is unfortunately a very small number *claiming* to be Physio-Medicalists, who pursue criminal practices. The Illinois allopathic Board drove them from that State. They want to have us accept them, and to join them in making war indiscriminately on everything that interrupts their vile ways. They want to come to *our* Convention, to be recognized as part of *our* profession, and to place themselves as the brothers of our honorable men. One, a graduate, residing in Indiana, whose hands are stained with this horrible crime and the death of a mother, signs our circular and sends it to me, proposing to meet me in convention at Indianapolis. We forewarn such men to stay away, and not attempt to foist themselves on this profession. We want the world to know that they are no part of us. On this point we will never compromise with any man. We place ourselves squarely on the record, and leave no room for our enemies to class the honorable men of this cause with such vile people. It needs but the signing of a man's name to show if he stands with us on this matter.

I am proud of our pioneers, diplomas or no diplomas. They were grand men, and I never fail to do them honor. That is why I contended, in 1879-80, for the admission of men, licensed by Societies years ago, into a National Convention, while the Indiana committee demanded their exclusion. I stand by such non-graduates now. An honorable man, who has not yet graduated, is *immensely* superior to the man who *buys* a diploma. The first stands on his *honor*, and I respect him and the good he may do. But the other has stained his honor, by purchasing a document that is a lie, which he knows is a lie; and then using the false thing to swindle the people. The honest graduate who fellowships him, stains his own diploma. And the men who *sell* such false papers take the money of dishonor. We repudiate both classes; let those who prefer such company fellowship them and apologize for them if they wish to. We want the world to understand that this cause is friendly to the highest scientific education, and has no part with diploma-buyers or diploma-sellers. It takes but the signing of a man's name to show if he stands with us in this matter also. I hope you will join your name with ours on both these questions.

Yours truly,
WM. H COOK.

A National Physio-Medical Meeting.

"FURTHER delay in holding a convention for the purpose of organizing a National Physio-Medical Association is but suicidal. Our people and our cause must have a grand central organization if success is to crown their efforts in the perpetuation of the grand fundamental principles of medical truth. Factional and fractional work will never place the cause before the world in its proper light. Unity of action and honesty of purpose will. Let the forces, therefore, be organized into one grand army corps, that shall be invincible and capable of swaying all before it. For thirty years and more the cause has been without this guiding head. The time has, therefore, fully come when something must be done.

"We, therefore, extend this call to every *true and genuine* Physio-Medicalist on the

American Continent, to meet in a grand convention in the City of Indianapolis, Ind., on the first Wednesday in May, 1883, for the purpose of organizing a National Association."

And by the words "*true and genuine*" are to be understood those whose practice conforms to the great Physio-Medical doctrine of rejecting all poisons. And those who are not *true and genuine* in this sense, as also those who have diplomas procured by money or otherwise fraudulently, and those who sell or issue such fraudulent diplomas, and all who procure abortion, or otherwise are guilty of criminal practices, shall be debarred from the deliberations of this meeting. Any organization that permitted the co-operation of these classes would be totally invalid before the law and corrupt in the eyes of the people.

Alabama.—Dr. J. W. Sorrell.

South Carolina.—A. C. Baxter, Sr., M. D., A. C. Baxter, Jr., M. D., J. T. Riley, M. D.

New York.—J. M. Dickson, M. D.

Texas.—D. J. Jernigan, M. D.

Nebraska.—J. M. Waterman, M. D.

Vermont.—G. H. Gray, M. D., C. F. Harwood, M. D.

Kansas.—W. T. Houser, M. D., P. H. Bartels, M. D., P. Julien, M. D.

Minnesota.—A. F. Elliott, M. D.

California.—B. A. Wright, M. D., Lucius A. Wright, M. D.

Wisconsin.—Dr. G. W. Stickles.

Iowa.—Z. Carey, M. D., J. J. Kerr, M. D., T. O. Mershon, M. D., J. Overholt, M. D.

Michigan.—M. Chamberlin, M. D., J. Chamberlin, M. D., Dr. C. G. Curtis, Jr.

Missouri.—J. Ferrel, M. D., L. Coon, M. D., R. C. Hamilton, M. D., O. E. Wallace, M. D., S. Danielson, M. D., S. Day, M. D., L. Warford, M. D.

Kentucky.—A. T. McKinney, M. D., Dr. A. E. Engelhardt, C. McKinney, M. D., F N. Simpson, M. D.

Indiana.—J. Needham, M. D., J. A. Stafford, M. D., J. W. Moore, M. D., J. A. Morehous, M. D., A. A. Milligan, M. D., O. Weyburne, M. D., W. A. Spurgeon, M. D., Dr. G. H. Chute, M. L. Dick, M. D., D. Carey, M. D., M. H. Carey, M. D., Emma C. Carey, M. D., I. G. Hall, M. D.

Illinois.—W. F. Tait, M. D., W. B. Carson, M. D., J. I. Mershon, M. D., E. P. Biggs, M. D., N. Loar, M. D., W. D. Valentine, M. D., H. V. Lewis, M. D., O. W. F. Snyder, M. D., W. W. Hanes, M. D., J. C. Hanes, M. D., Dr. D. Elder, G. W. Ausbrooks, M. D., E. H. Burris, M. D., Dr. W. S. Barrickman, P. J. Puckett, M. D., A. C. Puckett, M. D., Dr. J. H. Smith, J. R. Blair, M. D., S. Hall, M. D.

Ohio.—H. E. Hoke, M. D., C. W. Smith, M. D., W. W. Wilkerson, M. D., J. B. Scott, M. D., W. Wesley Cook, M. D., R. M. Stewart, M. D., C. W. Rarick, M. D., B. Farquhar, M. D., C. P. Fletcher, M. D., I. B. Gibbs, M. D., D. W. Winter, M. D., Mrs. A. B. Winter, M. D., J. W. Holmes, M. D., J. Shockey, M. D., J. W. Shockey, M. D., A. Garner, M. D., E. Tompkins, M. D., L. L. Loomis, M. D., J. A. Denny, M. D., W. H. Cook, M. D., E. J. Copeland, M. D., J. F. Shrontz, M. D.

The first two paragraphs in this call are those sent out by Dr. G. Hasty, alluded to in our last. The proper authorities for the Ohio and Illinois Societies added the third paragraph, and sent out the circular as here given on April 6th, requesting all who approved to sign it, sending one signature to Dr. Hasty and one to us. In nine days we received the above eighty-six signatures. Twenty-two wrote us, approving the entire circular but declining to sign it because they had gotten the mistakan impression that signing meant a *pledge* to be present, and their distance and pocket-books would not allow them to go. Forty-three non-graduated physicians in honorable standing wrote their approval, but supposed it was for none but graduates. These would have made one hundred and fifty-one names in nine days. Then we had to go to press with this RECORDER.

Evidently the profession is in pretty solid earnest on the conditions named in the third paragraph of the call. They do not mean to be trifled with on that. Although our name has been published to a call that does not include these conditions, that was done by *suppressing* the conditions

we put in above our name. The same was done in using Dr. Hoke's name.

The national meeting, therefore, is called for May 2, 1883, at Indianapolis. Prof. G. Hasty sends us a postal saying that it "meets in Wright's Hall, 68½ E. Market Street, opposite Post-office, North, time, 1:30 P. M." Public notice has been given from Indianapolis that the Indiana State Convention will meet "jointly" with the National Convention—whatever that may mean.

We expect to stop at the Bates House, Washington Street, and will be pleased to meet our friends there. The St. Charles, near the Bates House, offers good accommodations.

Twenty-one Gallons of Fluid.

On May 18, 1882, I was called to practice paracentesis on the dead body of a woman deceased from dropsy. She had been an invalid for about twenty years under old-school treatment; and died in their hands. I accommodated the friends, the body being too distended to handle without probable rupture. I drew off twenty-one gallons of fluid, by actual measurement. The ribs and sternum were very much displaced.

J. J. Kerr, M. D.

Cincinnati.

A Mutilated Woman.

April 3d, I was called to see Mrs. B., aged 20, pregnant four months. She was suffering pains in the back and lower abdomen, with some hemorrhage, and had been thus for fifteen hours. I found the uterine os dilated half an inch or more. In the vagina, on the right side and near the os, I found a place about two inches long and as large as my thumb, that was hard and tender.

Made no remarks at the time about this unnatural presence, but proceeded quickly to try and arrest the miscarriage which was impending. Gave a grain of capsicum instantly. Prepared some of the new composition tea, with the addition of some more myrica, and gave a suitable dose every twenty minutes. Placed warm applications to the feet, and used stimulating liniment over the abdomen.

Hemorrhage soon diminished, in a few hours stopped, and the lady fell asleep. While she slept, the husband gave me an account of her suffering a similar hemorrhage several months before, when an allopathic physician treated her for five days. Then he told them he would have to take fœtus away, as he could do nothing else; so he used his forceps, after a long time caught hold of one side of the vagina, and pulled away at this with great violence till the poor sufferer would submit no longer. He had nearly torn away a portion of the vagina in his butchering work.

Dr. J. M. Flenniken.

Kingstone.

Two Fractures.

Last week I had two cases of fracture. One was fracture of the tibia two inches below the knee by a direct blow. In the other case, both the tibia and fibula were broken at the lower third by falling upon a slippery side-walk. At this writing both are doing well.

S. T. Dromgold, M. D.

Elmore.

Slow Pay.

Doctors of half a century ago must have had hard times, if we are to judge by some items given in the Columbus *Medical Journal.* As an illustrious example of starvation fees and slow pay, take the following:

"Westfield, Jan. 28, 1833.

"Mrs. Farmer:—Since the time of our last settlement, October 15, 1823, I have had charges against you to the following amount:

1825. To a visit and opening your face.	$0 33
February 19, 1826. To calling, advice, etc.	17
September 5, 1826. To physic.	08
To laudanum.	08
	$0 66

"Also I find the following still older account:

March 12, 1812. To a visit and mineral wash for Maria.	$0 33

November 12, 1810. To sal. succini and seneca. 20
December 22, 1815. To a visit, etc. 33
To ½ dozen pills. 08

$0 94

"Neither of these very small bills have been paid. I am confined to my house by sickness, and every little assistance of this kind does me some good.

"Yours respectfully,
"William Atwater."

The appeal of the sick doctor to the patient he had served for more than twenty years seems to have been of no avail. After his death his executor made this entry:

"Received the above in full of Mrs. Farmer, April 5, 1837, $1.60.
"James Fowler, *Executor.*"

NOTES AND MISCELLANY.

MENSTRUATING AT SEVENTY-SIX.

In the New York *Medical Record*, Dr. W. S. Higgins tells of a woman, born in 1806, who began to mature at fourteen, did not menstruate till eighteen, was married at twenty-one, had twelve children, the last one being born at forty-six. For seven years after the last child was born, menstruation was irregular and copious; since then it has been very regular, the woman being now seventy-six years old and in good health.

A CURE BY PRAYER.

Several months ago the papers had considerable to say about a lady in this city who had been cured of cancer of the stomach through the efficacy of prayer. She had been given up to die by several physicians, when a lady friend induced her to stop medicine and depend upon prayer. In a short time she was off of her bed; then going about; then pronounced to be entirely cured. Yesterday she died, having for some time previous been quite out of her mind with fantastical hallucinations. Stopping the use of allopathic poisons is frequently followed by recovery, many people getting well after the doctors "give them up." If the lady in question had not been afflicted with an incurable disease, the relief from poisons and the powerful influence of hope might have restored her to health. When one dies from an overdose of opium or strychnine given by a physician, it is called "a mysterious dispensation of Providence." When he stops the poisons, and gets well, it is again a "work of Providence." We have much faith in prayer when it goes along with the use of God's own sanative remedies. "Faith without works is dead."

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.

A curious instance of a partial loss of memory is mentioned in the French papers. A painter, who was visiting a friend at Sceaux, was standing on a balcony on the second floor, when he overbalanced himself and fell on the ground below. Every one rushed down stairs, expecting to find him dead; but he quickly picked himself up, and seemed unhurt. When, however, he turned to address his friends, he could not remember their names. He had forgotten his own, and, to his utter astonishment, he found he could not recall a single substantive. He can pronounce one after the other the letters of which the names of his wife and daughter are composed, but he is unable to unite them into one word.

FOUR HUNDRED WORMS.

In the *Medical Chronicle*, Dr. Poole, of Baltimore, reports a case of worms in a girl of seven years, who was colicky, jaundiced, and with a variable state of the appetite and bowels. Santonin, chenopodium, and other vermicides were given; and within thirty-five days the child passed four hundred and forty-one long round worms. While we were practicing near Auburn, New York, in the summer of 1850, we treated for worms a child of between three and four years. A few teaspoonful doses of cowhage were given in molasses; and within a week's time the child passed four hundred long round worms, and then the mother got tired counting them, though a number more were voided. During over twenty-eight years of practice in Cincinnati, we have probably not treated twenty-eight cases of worms in children, and judge that this class of troubles is not common here.

WHY THE POLICE STOPPED A FUNERAL.

The Brooklyn Board of Health received the death certificate of Mamie Colberg, aged one year and ten months, who was taken sick in her parents' home at 52 Bushwick Avenue, dying a few hours later. Dr. Joseph Meyer, who was the attending physician, certified that the cause of death was coma and convulsions, followed by exhaustion. After a burial permit was granted, Registrar of Vital Statistics Wyckoff found an indorsement on the back of the certificate to the effect that the coma and convulsions were due to narcotic poisoning from opium in some form contained in Monell's teething cordial. The case was at once sent to the Coroner's office, and the police stopped the funeral so that an investigation could be made.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SCARLET FEVER TWICE.

In the New York *Medical Record* of March 3d, Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt reports a case of a boy, aged five years, who was taken with scarlet fever on April 19, 1882. The throat symptoms were severe, the eruption was profuse, and extended to all parts of the body. There was delirium; temperature 104° to 105°; extensive lamellar desquamation, albuminuria, etc. During the summer and autumn he was in good health. On December 31, 1882, he became suddenly ill, with temperature 102°, congested fauces and vomiting. In thirty-six hours there was abundant scarlatinal eruption, appearing about the neck, aud then spreading over the entire body; temperature 104°. Lamellar desquamation followed in the second week, albuminuria in the third week. Thus, within a period of eight months, the lad had two attacks of scarlet fever, both of them full in their symptoms, and both of them very severe.

—A Berlin paper is said to contain the following advertisement: A medical student whose means are exhausted would like to meet with some one who would advance him the necessary sum to complete his studies, at a moderate rate of interest. If necessary, he would, as a guarantee, marry his creditor's daughter, or would give an obligation to do so on passing his final examination.

NEWS AND BREVITIES.

—A case in Cleveland, O., is reported, where trichinosis resulted from the use of lard.

—A writer in London *Truth* tells the "Britishers" that eating Indian corn sets people crazy! Did he get it that way himself?

—An act has been passed by the Illinois Legislature to suppress those medical "specialists" who advertise in the newspapers.

—Cholera is still reported as violent along the southern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, and creeping steadily northward with great ravages.

—Senorita Martina Cassells has been graduated as a physician by the medical college of Madrid. She is the first female physician in Spain.

—A boy of eight years recently died in England from the action of a poisonous dye in the stockings he wore. Such stockings seem to be rather common.

—Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia, has donated $5,000 to the College of Physicians there. It is to be a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be used in giving *alumni* entertainments.

—Henry Seybert, of Philadelphia, left by his will $120,000 to the University of Pennsylvania. Part of it goes to endowing a chair in the college, and part for a ward for chronic diseases in the hospital.

—A woman, or rather the remains of a woman, are on exhibition in this city, said to have changed to adipocere, after long burial. The exhibition is made by a son-in-law, who says he does it "for the benefit of science." Rather a novel use to put a mother-in-law to.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The Diseases of the Liver, by George Harley, M. D., London, makes a goodly volume on a subject always interesting. Dr. Harley has examined his field with evident care, and shows himself practically familiar with the maladies discussed. He does not believe that all liver diseases are covered by the word jaundice, but finds no small number of quite important ones in which the signs of icterus are not present.

In this we at once heartily agree with him, and only wish he had made the basis of his discriminations still broader. Some of his points are not well sustained by a logical presentation, which is to be regretted, as he has the facts in his favor. In treatment he leans heavily toward the mercurials, in which we as heavily differ from him. We also differ from his germ theories of disease; and, when the Doctor says, p. 137, "all remedies are at the same time poisons, their amount alone constituting their right to the respective titles of remedy or poison," we split with him entirely. A very considerable portion of his volume is written from this erroneous standpoint, which is not sustainable in science, and hence it detracts from the other and truly excellent parts of the work. The volume is well illustrated with wood-cuts and colored lithographs. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co.; Cincinnati, A. Warren.

The United States Dispensatory has long been a National work, and a necessity to physicians of all classes. The original authors—Drs. Wood and Bache—being dead, a new edition has been prepared by Professors H. C. Wood, J. P. Remington, and S. S. Sadtler, who are eminently prepared for such a duty. We notice, among other changes, the very practical one of bringing the pharmaceutical preparations in alphabetical order through the body of the work, instead of making a separate part of them, as heretofore. The pronunciation of names is introduced; synonyms of French, German, and other titles are given, and chemical compounds have their symbols on both the new and the old chemical systems. We never could sanction the method of describing the properties of an agent by merely naming the *diseases* in which it is employed, and not giving the *conditions* for which it is suited; but our neighbors are not likely ever to get way from that.

The present edition brings the allopathic materia medica and pharmacy down to date, and is a model of completeness and accuracy. But on all new-school remedies it is as lame as ever. For instance, it says of scutellaria: "When taken internally it produces no very obvious effects, and probably is of no remedial value." Of viburnum prunifolium: "We have no exact knowledge of the action of the remedy, and its value must be considered at present apocryphal." Enonymus it dismisses in a few lines, placing its hepatic action as doubtful and unimportant; and hamamelis it pronounces as an article "of whose medical properties we have no certain knowledge," but attributes its introduction to the Indians, and thence to the pecuniary success growing out of a proprietary medicine made from it. A profession that has used these and scores of other native remedies for centuries, and that has won grand triumphs over disease by them, will be amused at such weakness in so fine a work as the *U. S. Dispensatory*.

We are glad to get the new (fourth) edition of Lawson Tait's volume on the *Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Ovaries*. It is the work of a scholar, eminent in his experience in ovarian surgery, whose skill and honesty are professional models in Europe, and may well become such in America. The volume is too well known to need our commendations; and we need only say that it has been rewritten and greatly enlarged in the present edition. New York, Wm. Wood & Co.; Cincinnati, R. Clarke & Co. $3.

WM. H. COOK, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

115 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

Having associated my son with me in the practice of medicine, I will be the better able to counsel with my friends out of the city, and to make visits in consultation abroad when all circumstances are suitable.

WM. WESLEY COOK, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

117 Ninth Street, Cincinnati.

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The Science of Medicine, Pathology and Therapeutics.
Diagnosis, History and Treatment of Disease.
Clinical Instruction in the College and Hospital.
Surgical Principles and Medical Surgery.
Operative Surgery.
Surgical Anatomy, Fractures, Dislocations, Bandaging.
Ophthalmology and Otology.
Descriptive Anatomy, Dissections, Histology, Microscopy.
Physiology, Public Hygiene.
Materia Medica of the New School.
Pharmacy, Toxicology.
Chemistry, Chemical Analysis, Laboratory Drill.
Obstetrics.
Gynecology and Diseases of Children.
Nervous Diseases and Insanity.
Physical Diagnosis, Laryngoscopy, Ophthalmoscopy.
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X.

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This important branch of study is here taught with facilities nowhere surpassed in the land. The new Ohio law makes just and sensible provision for this study, by giving *free* to medical colleges the bodies of such persons as have received in life the care and skill of hospitals and asylums, and at death have no relatives to claim them from burial. This spares the feelings of friends, prevents the violation of private graves, and legalizes anatomical pursuits in a way that secures the highest grade of education. The Physio-Medical Institute enjoys its full ratio, under this law, with the other colleges of Cincinnati, the provision being *abundant.*

Hospital.

Part of the instruction consists of attendance on the clinics at the Cincinnati Hospital. Two lectures each day are attended there, four lectures each day being given at the College. Six lectures per day, with anatomical work and graduates' reviews besides, is as much study as the student can possibly keep up with.

The Hospital instruction makes the student familiar with disease, its clinical history and diagnosis. It prepares him for his great duties when he is called to the bedside. Such preparation, through two or three courses of college life, is beyond all estimation in its value to medical men.

The Cincinnati Hospital is one of the largest and finest in this country. In a single college term, students usually see about 2,000 patients, and witness from 200 to 250 surgical operations. The forms of disease commonly include many patients with pneumonia, bronchitis, pleuritis, typhus, typhoid, gastric diseases, hepatic troubles, skin affections in large numbers, renal difficulties, the diseases of women, etc., etc. Fractures and dislocations are common. Among the surgical operations are numerous amputations, removal of tumors, resections, ovariotomy, etc. The lectures and operations on the eye are extensive; and practice in bandaging, stump dressing, physical diagnosis, urinalysis, etc., is constant. The hospital lectures also embrace a thoroughly illustrated course on Pathological Anatomy.

Other Items.

The anatomical and pharmacal facilities are already good and will be increased. The Society of Natural History offers, *free*, its magnificent museum for the study of Comparative Anatomy.

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Ever jealous of the honor and the professional standing of its students, the PHYSIO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE spares no labor to impart the soundest instruction, and to make them masters of their calling.

PHYSIO-MEDICALISM.

Many persons ask an explanation of this term, which sounds odd because unfamiliar. *Physio* is from the Greek, *phusis*, Nature, or things natural. We are acquainted with it in the word Physiology — *Phusis* and *logos* — a discourse on natural laws, or the laws of Nature in Life. The very title of Physician is derived from the same word and originally meant a follower or servant of Nature. *Medical* is understood by all, — from the Greco-Latin—meaning to medicate or heal.

Physio-Medicalism, therefore, means, Medication on natural laws; or, the art of healing by following Nature; or, the treatment of disease in harmony with the laws of life.

All *true science* is based on Nature's laws. Medical science can not be an exception to this fact. Physio-Medicalism looks to Nature and her laws for guidance in treating disease; for Nature alone is true and infallible, but the dictations of men are fallible and may lead astray.

Conforming to Nature, Physio-Medical practice rejects every poison; for poisons are dangerous to life, and can do nothing but mischief; they aggravate disease, retard recovery, break down the constitution, and leave in the body diseases of their own making. The old-school, the homeopathists, and the eclectics, all use poisons; adopt a set of theories to justify their use. The Physio-Medical school is the only one that rejects them, and that rejects all theories and sophistries which justify their use. It uses in treatment the hundreds of powerful yet harmless agencies that Nature has provided for the cure of disease; and uses them on principles that harmonize with the laws of life, and speedily restore health without damage or taint to the constitution.

The world is over-crowded with physicians who follow old theories and use poisons, and men entering those schools have almost no chance for employment. But the wonderful success of the Physio-Medical practice wins public confidence wherever it is seen, and thousands of communities are anxious to get educated Physio-Medical practitioners.

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

This college requires three years in its course of education, in which time are to be included two full terms of college lectures and hospital attendance. This calls for proper study before attending lectures, and between the lecture terms. It is preferable to attend three full terms of college lectures, with

certain specified topics for each term, and a shorter period of office study before the first one. We commend this course wherever it is possible, and shall gradually change the college plans so as to make it almost uniform in coming years. So desirous is this college of inaugurating the three-term plan and thereby advancing education, that it will grant certain generous conditions in the matter of fees to those who will pursue this course.

A good English education and certificates of moral standing are requisites to admission. A student's college life must be one of sobriety and rectitude; and the Faculty reserve the right of expulsion on their own judgment for derelictions. Graduation is conferred at the close of the full course above-named, including two terms of private dissections, laboratory experience in chemistry, two terms of regular hospital attendance, attendance on all the graduates' reviews, and satisfactory written examinations on all the departments. Impossibilities are not demanded, but sound and thorough preparation is required at every point.

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Reviews and Final Examinations,	25 00
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Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City -	8.02 am	7.22 pm
St. Louis, Kansas and Texas - -	6.52 pm	8.15 am
Chicago, Peoria and Burlington	7.27 pm	7.32 am
Indianapolis, Lafayette, Kankakee - - -	12.32 pm	11.07 pm

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Trains for	Leave.	Arrive.
Dayton, Toledo, Detroit - - -	8.03 am	7.13 pm
Chicago and Grand Rapids	8.13 am	7.28 pm
Indianapolis and Peoria - - -	8.03 am	11.08 pm
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit -	1.38 pm	3.38 pm
Chicago and Grand Rapids	7.38 pm	7.18 am
Indianapolis and Kansas City -	6.53 pm	8.23 am
Dayton and Indianapolis - -	2-38 pm	4.38 pm

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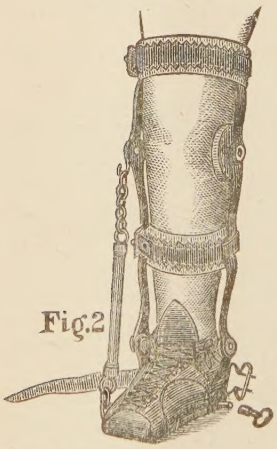

Fig.2

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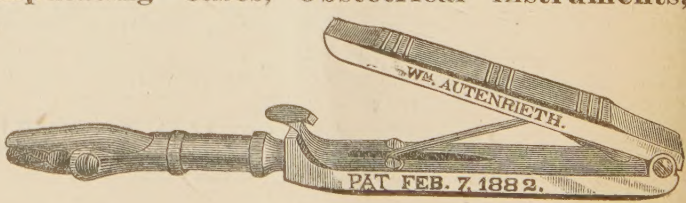

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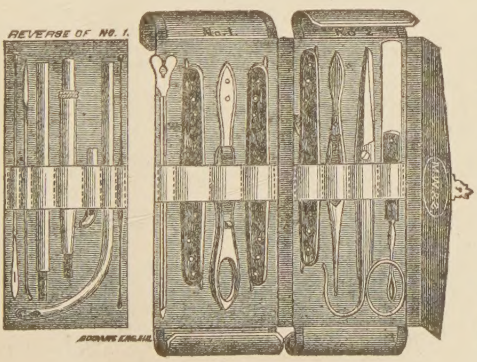

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